

POETRY.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

"THE LORD REIGNETH, LET THE EARTH REJOICE."—Ps. xlvii. 1.

He reigns—the Lord, Jehovah reigns!—
Rejoice, O earth! rejoice!
Ye islands of the ocean, sing—
Loud let the harmonious anthem ring!
In praise lift up your voice!

He reigns—the great Creator reigns!
Supreme o'er all that is!
Suns—systems—planets—stars that roll—
Are parts of the amazing whole!
Infinite is his!

He reigns—the incarnate Savior reigns!
Ye saints again rejoice!
His blood has washed the Ethiop white—
The sable isles have seen his light!
And Burmah hears his voice!

Reign on and conquer—Prince of Peace!
Till all thy foes are slain!
Till all the sons of earth shall raise
One general hymn of holy praise,
And none oppose thy reign.

A.

From the Palladium.

REPORT

Of the Board of Managers of the Anti-Slavery Society of Ferrisburgh and Vicinity.

In presenting their second Annual Report, the Managers would embrace the opportunity to congratulate the friends of Equal Rights upon the unexampled success which has attended their efforts.

Five years ago, this whole nation was literally sleeping over a volcano which was fast contaminating by its noxious vapours the moral atmosphere of our country, and threatening to overwhelm the fairest portions of this republic in one wide spread scene of desolation and ruin. Principles were industriously promulgated, the direct tendency of which, was, to lull the conscience of the nation into a still deeper and more death-like slumber—transferring the guilt of Slave-holding to a former generation and exonerating the free States from any participation of the crime.

At the time above referred to, William Lloyd Garrison commenced the publication of the Liberator in Boston. With no funds and without a single subscriber he raised the standard of INALIENABLE HUMAN RIGHTS, and faithfully and fearlessly proclaimed in the ears of the nation her danger and her guilt. Slave-holding in all its forms was assailed and denounced; that hypocrisy which graduates according to latitude and longitude the sin of trafficking in human flesh was exposed; that philanthropy which beholds unmoved the sufferings, the wrongs and the heathenism of two and a half millions of our countrymen, whilst its sympathies are awakened and its energies enlisted in behalf of the oppressed and the idolatrous of all other lands, was rebuked; the north as well as the south was held up to the view of the world as sharing in the guilt and the reproach of Slave-holding and the whole nation was called to a speedy repentance.

The astounding facts, the incontrovertible arguments and the eloquent and thrilling appeals of the Liberator could not fail to awaken the latent spirit of Liberty in New-England: For though so long treated with the opiates of false principles and lulled by a "pseudo-philanthropy, which consented to the expatriation of the objects of its affected sympathy, it still lived; and its native energy only waited to be aroused, to exhibit the vigor of youth and the firmness of manhood.

The first association in this country based upon the principles of Total and Immediate Emancipation, was the N. ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, which was organized on the first of 1st month, 1832 and was composed at its commencement of but 12 individuals; who were contemptuously styled "young men, with more blood than brains, headed by a HATTER!" Kindred associations were soon organized throughout the New-England and other free States, which are rapidly increasing in numbers and in zeal.

A Convention of noble minds and benevolent hearts, assembled in Philadelphia on the 4th of the 12th month 1833, and formed the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY: though we regret to add that one of their number has, since, in the hour of trial, afforded a proof of the frailty of our nature by abandoning the principles to which he had most solemnly subscribed, and thus affixed to his memory the mark of indelible disgrace. The Convention put forth a Declaration of Sentiments on the subject of American Slavery, the principles of action by which the Society would be governed and the measures to be pursued for the accomplishment of its objects—This declaration has since been virtually adopted by all the Anti-Slavery Societies in our country; and so long as Liberty is regarded as a blessing, it will remain a monument of praise to the head and heart of its author. The American Anti-Slavery Society is now the efficient organ of nearly four hundred "Auxiliary associations, comprising many thousand members and embracing a large amount of the wealth, talent and virtue of the nation; exerting an influence which is felt in every corner of the land, and amidst the lawless violence and inveterate opposition of the advocates and apologists of Slavery is moving forward in the accomplishment of its objects with a rapidity which affords the cheeriest evidence of a speedy and happy consummation.

If we extend our view beyond the limits of our own country and mark the development of principles and the occurrence of events in other portions of the civilized world, the prospect is no less encouraging. In France a society has been formed for the Abolition of Slavery, which it is hoped will soon terminate the existence of the system in her colonies, and be ready to lend its aid for the overthrow of slavery wherever it may be found.

The noble minded philanthropists of G. Britain, encouraged by the complete success of their plan—the entire abolition of slavery and the substitution of equitable compensation for labor, in those colonies where it has been fully adopted, are pledging themselves for the extinction of the last vestige of slavery, which lingers beneath the folds of the British flag, by obtaining an act of Parliament for the annihilation of the cruel and unjust system of Apprenticeship, which, in an unguarded moment, they consented to accept in exchange for the more oppressive and abominable scheme of perpetual servitude.

With an expansion of benevolence which could not be circumscribed by any geographical limits, they have resolved to persevere until their efforts shall terminate in the emancipation of the last slave on the earth: And though their talented and amiable representative was denied a hearing in this country, whither they had sent him to plead the cause of the suffering and the dumb, yet we trust his appeal to British hearts in behalf of our two and a half millions of slaves will not be made in vain, but that a righteous indignation will be kindled in the breast of every true philanthropist, which shall forbid all participation in the guilt of American Slavery and induce them to look to other countries for those supplies which are now furnished by the unrequited labor of our bondmen.

If in the prosecution of physical warfare, it is deemed indispensable to the success of a conqueror to ascertain the strength and position of his enemy and the weapons which he purposes to wield; the knowledge is no less important in reference to moral combat; and this knowledge, as it regards the object of our association, has been abundantly furnished, by the proceedings of Synods, Associations and Conferences and other ecclesiastical bodies, both at the North and the South; by the Messages of Governors and Presidents; by the debates on the floor of Congress; by the tone of the public press; by the resolutions of popular assemblies and by the arguments and apologies daily to be met with for the extension of the giant sin of American Slavery. We shall no more be told that "the South are as much opposed to Slavery as we are, and would be glad to get rid of their slaves if they only knew how; that there is no need of the labor of Abolitionists to convince them of the evil of the system," for it is not only justified by the South as a source of national wealth, and as more congenial to the spirit of a republican government than any other state of society, and the condition of the slaves represented as enviable, compared with that of the free laborers of the north; but it is gravely defended by Reverend Doctors of Divinity as a DIVINE INSTITUTION, and no more to be censured than the "other domestic relations."

And for proof that the public sentiment of the North is not so opposed to Slavery as many have represented it to be, we only need to refer to the recent votes in Congress on the Petitions for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia: for some of our New-England Representatives, whilst they affect a scrupulous regard for the "Sacred right of petitioning," are yet willing to get rid of the subject by consigning the memorials of thousands of their most respectable constituents to the "tomb of the Capulets," and to share the guilt and the reproach of Slavery in the Capitol of our republic, rather than risk their popularity by standing forth in defence of the inalienable rights of men. Others from the free States seem determined to sacrifice all that remains of the love of Liberty at the shrine of political ambition, to traduce the memory of their fathers, by abandoning those great principles for the support of which they jeopardized their lives and fortunes, and to join with tyrants in denouncing as "fanatics" and "incendiaries," a class of their fellow-citizens who are not behind the foremost of their brethren in the love of country and in every work of philanthropy and benevolence.

Thus, encouraged and instructed by a retrospect of the past—by a succession of events which afford conclusive evidence of the rapid advancement of our cause, bearing testimony to the soundness of Abolition principles which commands them to the hearts of the wise and philanthropic wherever they are fully understood; and by a full development of the strength (or rather weakness) and position of the enemy, the weapons at his command and the vulnerable points of his fortress, let us persevere in the work of benevolence to which we are pledged; trusting, that by the use only of moral and constitutional means—by the force of facts and arguments applied to the understandings and consciences of our fellow-citizens, the moral atmosphere of our nation may be renovated, the foulest blot be removed from the character of our beloved country, our union strengthened and perpetuated and the blessing of millions ready to perish, may rest upon us.

DAVID HAZARD, Pres't
ROWLAND T. ROBINSON, Sec'y,
Ferrisburgh, 28th of 1st Month, 1836.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY March 1.
The Senate proceeded to consider the petition of the Society of Friends, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question being on the motion of Mr Calhoun, that the petition be not received.

Mr Prentiss made some remarks in opposition to the pending motion.

Mr Webster said a few words as to the expedient course for the Senate to pursue.

Mr Webster expressed shortly his judgment as to the proper course to be taken with these petitions. He thought they ought to be received, referred, and considered. That was what was usually done with petitions on other subjects, and what

had been uniformly done, heretofore, with petitions on this subject also.

Those who believed they had an undoubted right to petition, and that Congress had undoubted constitutional authority over the subjects to which their petitions related, would not be satisfied with a refusal to receive the petitions, nor with a formal reception of them, followed by an immediate vote rejecting their prayer.—In parliamentary forms there was some difference between these two modes of proceeding, but it would be considered as little else than a difference in mere form. He thought the question must, at some time, be met, considered, and discussed.—In this matter, as in others, Congress must stand on its reasons. It was in vain to attempt to shut the door against petitions, and expect in that way to avoid discussion.—On the presentation of the first of these petitions, he had been of opinion that it ought to be referred to the proper committee.—He was of that opinion still. The subject could not be stifled. It must be discussed, and he wished it should be discussed calmly, dispassionately, and fully, in all its branches, and all its bearings. To reject the prayer of a petition at once, without reference or consideration, was not respectful; and in this case nothing could be possibly gained by going out of the usual course of respectful consideration.

Mr Preston spoke at some length, and, on motion of Mr Buchanan, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—March 1.

Mr Wise presented a memorial from Mr John A. Smith, a citizen of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the interference of the northern people in the subject of slavery in this District, and moved that it be referred to the select committee on the subject, with the following instructions:

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories of the United States.

The Chair decided that the motion was not in order, according to the decision of the house made yesterday.

Mr Wise appealed from this decision, and spoke at some length in support of the appeal. Mr W. also read a letter from the memorialist, transmitting the memorial to him, and requesting him to present it.

Mr Lane said it had been six weeks since the members from the West had been allowed an opportunity to present their petitions. He therefore moved the previous question; which was seconded.

The main question was then ordered to be put.

Mr Wise having called for the reading of the memorial, it was read.

The question being taken, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 163, nays 38.

[Mr Phillips, upon being called, rose and said: If it be the decision of the Chair that it is not in order to move the reference of a petition to a committee already appointed upon the subject to which the petition refers, with instructions to that committee not conflicting with, but in addition to, instructions already given, I vote in the negative.

The Chair stated the decision, and Mr Phillips voted in the negative.)
So the decision of the Speaker was affirmed.

Mr Spangler presented the following petitions, viz:

Of citizens of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Also, the petition of Edward P. Page, praying for a grant of land for certain alleged discoveries in science.

Also, the memorial of sundry ladies of the county of Muskingum, Ohio, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Also, the memorial of sundry citizens of the township of Salem, Washington county, Ohio, on the same subject.

All of which were referred.

On motion of Mr Martin,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Legislature of the State of Alabama to reduce the minimum price of the unsold part of the 400,000 acres of land granted to the said State for the improvement of the Tennessee river, and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a donation of public lands to the Territory of Florida, to enable the said Territory to erect a suitable public building for the Legislative Council, and for other public purposes.

On motion of Mr White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the erection of a Court-house and jail at Pensacola, in Florida, for the use of the United States District Court.

On motion of Mr A. G. Harrison,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a grant of the public lands for the purpose of constructing a road from Jefferson City, the seat of Government of the State of Missouri, by the way of Little Rock, the seat of Government for the Territory of Arkansas, on a direct line from the point of beginning to where the same would strike the Mississippi river.

On motion of Mr Lyon,

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-estimating so much of an act approved 20th May, 1830, entitled "An act to relinquish the reversionary interest of the United States in certain Indian reservations in the State of Alabama," as requires a condition to such relinquishment, that George Stiggins, with his family, shall remove west of the Mississippi.

Resolved, further, That the same committee inquire into the expediency of relinquishing the reversionary interest of the United States in the reservation of land claims, and passed by Lauchlieu Durant, of Alabama.

On motion of Mr White, of Florida,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing patents to be issued to the Polish exiles for the land granted to them under the law of 30th June, 1834, on their paying to the government the minimum price of said lands, or of authorizing such other disposition of said lands as will give relief to said exiles in their unfortunate and embarrassed condition.

Mr Leonard, of New York, presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Cortland, in the state of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

IN SENATE—WEDNESDAY March 2.

The Senate proceeded to consider the petition of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question being on the motion of Mr Calhoun that the petition be not received.

Mr Buchanan advocated the right of the petitioners to come to the Senate, and to have their petitions received, at some length.

Mr Walker replied.

Mr White succeeded in support of the motion of Mr Calhoun; and, when he concluded,

On motion of Mr Goldsborough, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—March 2.

Mr Cambreleng, presuming, he said, that it was the wish of the house to take up the New York Relief Bill, and dispose of it this day, moved that the Rules be suspended for that purpose. The motion was agreed to, and the house resumed the consideration of the "bill to relieve the sufferers by the late fire in the city of New York." The question being on its passage.

Mr Everett called for the yeas and nays on the previous question, viz. "Shall the main question be now put?" and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative; yeas 95, nays 110.

The Chair stated that the effect of this decision was to remove the subject from before the house for the present day.

IN SENATE—TUESDAY March 3.

The Senate proceeded to the special order, being the petition of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The question pending being on the motion of Mr Calhoun that the petition be not received,

Mr Goldsborough addressed the Senate in favor of receiving the petition, and either referring or laying it on the table.

Mr King, of Alabama, made some observations against the motion.

Mr Cuthbert expressed a wish to present his views, but, on account of his state of feeling and of health, asked the Senate to consent to indulge him until to-morrow.

Mr Hubbard moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday; which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, March 4.

Mr Ewing, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what part of the whole expenditure, under the Head of the Indian Department, from the commencement of the Government to the 30th Sept. 1835, as stated in his report to the Senate of the 25th of January last, was paid to the Indians for lands purchased of them by the United States. Also, that he transmit to the Senate a statement of the balance of public moneys in each of the deposite banks on the latest day to which he has received their accounts current.

Agreed to.

Mr Preston offered the following resolution: which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient, the States of Maryland and Virginia assenting thereto, to retrocede the District of Columbia to those States, with such reservations as may be necessary for the Government.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Monthly Genesee Farmer, for March.

WINTERING CATTLE ON STRAW.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber residing in Poughkeepsie:

"Having read in your paper an account of wintering cattle on straw, I have been trying it this winter. From the time I commenced threshing till about the first of this month, I gave them nothing but straw, and I think they never have done better, although I have generally given them two or three tons of hay by this time. I am now feeding them with corn stalks cut, and they eat them clean without anything with them, if they are cut about one-fourth of an inch in length. I have a machine, with which I cut my stalks by horse power, but the knives want grinding often, and they are bad to take off and put on so as to cut good. As it respects wintering cattle on straw, or anything else, I think it is necessary that they should have a supply of water that they can go to when they please."

SOWING CLOVER.

Where it is intended to sow clover seed on winter grain, it should be done in the latter part of winter and before the thawing of the ground. It is a common practice to sow it in the spring after the frost has left the soil; but as the ground has in

this case become in a measure settled and dry, there is less chance of the seed vegetating, and as it falls merely upon the surface, it is prevented from taking sufficient root to withstand effectually the coming drouth. But when sown earlier, the breaking and crumbling of the soil by the parting frost, mixes the earth with the seed, and it takes sufficient root before the dry season comes upon it. There need not be any apprehension that the seeds, by germinating too early, will be killed by frost, as they never start below a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit; which temperature, it is obvious, cannot exist until the ground is thawed.

A great loss always follows the practice of sowing too little seed. Twelve pounds to the acre is not too much in any instance, and where the soil is poor a much larger quantity should be used. Farmers who wish to save expense by sowing only five or six pounds to the acre, lose more than five times as much by the deficiency of the crop; so that it is expensive economy at best. Besides, when clover is sown thinly, the growth is thin and coarse; on the contrary, when there is sufficient seed, the growth is fine and dense, and the stalks are not rejected by cattle, as is otherwise the case. A thick growth also prevents the admission of weeds, which so frequently disfigure thin meadows.

MR TUCKER—As the snow has become too deep for out-door work, I will spend a few minutes in writing to you, and if any matters are in your opinion worthy a place in the Farmer, you are at liberty to use them, if you will put them in a proper dress for the public eye.

STRAW AND CUTTING MACHINES.

I purchased this winter of Mr Barton of your city, a *Columbian Straw Cutter*, and altered it so as to go by horse power, with which I can cut (of machine straw) 60 bushels per hour, 3-8ths of an inch long. I find my sheep, which are fed entirely on straw, require 1 bushel to 5 sheep—my young cattle, fed in the same way, 2 bushels per day each—my working horses will eat 2 bushels straw, 6 qts. bran, & 2 qts. oil meal per day. I find my whole stock will eat corn stalks, (cut up at the ground), cut in my machine without leaving a particle of the stalks. I have not fed a lack of hay since the first of January, and my entire stock are doing well. To my lambs and weaker old sheep, I feed a little oil meal and bran.

CANADA THISTLES.

In answer to the inquiries in No. 6, in relation to Canada Thistles, I will say, my method to destroy them, is, to plough the land deep in the fall, and leave it rough—then again in the spring, immediately before planting, plough and harrow the land—then plant potatoes, hoe them well twice, pulling out all thistles among the tops by hand. After the second hoeing I go through them once a week, and cut and pull all thistles until I dig my potatoes.—The ground should be again ploughed in the fall, deep, and the next season ploughed and planted to corn. A few scattering thistle will be found the second year, which should again be cut regularly once a week, and no thistles will be found to live through that season. The crops will pay all expenses, and leave a fair profit to the cultivator, and the ground will be left clear for any future crop. I prefer the above method to the summer fallow, as in order to kill the thistles by ploughing, the ground must be mellow, or many roots will remain in the lumps and clods, and be ready to grow as soon as the ground is left at rest; and if the season is wet, it will be impossible to put clayey land in such condition. I had two acres of thistles in potatoes in 1834, four acres in 1835, and I intend to put in eight acres in 1836.

CARROTS.

Mr Lauren Beach, of Marcellus, raised last summer on 6 1/2 rods of ground, 904 bushels of carrots, which is at the rate of more than 2,300 bushels per acre. He sold his personal property at vendue, and among the rest, 50 bushels of the carrots were sold, (to one of our best farmers, and one who feeds a good many cows,) for \$14, and he was anxious to purchase the remainder at the same price, which is at the rate of nearly \$650 per acre. Mr Beach informed me that he only spent 14 days' work on them before he commenced harvesting. His ground was a rich sandy loam.

S. P. R.
Skaneateles, Jan. 12, 1836.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KIDNAPPING.—Few persons, who have not examined into the subject, will believe that kidnapping is carried on in the free states at the present day. But such is the fact. Every year not a few people of color, men, women and children, are taken from these homes, and carried into slavery.

Jesse Harrod, a native of Penn., and born of parents, now aged about 37, was, when 13 years of age, persuaded to cross the Delaware river at Philadelphia to N. Jersey, on some pretext, by a villain who afterwards sold him into bondage. The kidnapper took Jesse down to Herring Creek, in the state of Delaware, and there sold him for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars. The poor boy was in the chamber of a house, waiting as he supposed, for the man who had deceived him to return, when he saw him drive off in a gig. Presently the owner of the house came and said "you must now go to work, for you are my property." After a while, Jesse ran away and under apprehension of danger put himself under the protection of a man who surrendered him up on receiving a reward of forty dollars. He was now sold into South Carolina, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. After being a slave fourteen years, some one who had become acquainted with the facts,

undertook to get Jesse released, and succeeded, demanding two hundred dollars for his trouble! This sum Jesse paid. He is now in the city of New-York with the legal proceedings, engrossed on parchment, and signed by General Hayn as Governor of South Carolina. In one certificate Jesse Harrod is styled "a MAN of good character and correct habits." O my country! when shall liberty be proclaimed throughout the land.

A FRIEND OF LIBERTY
N. Y. Evangelist.

The Indian's reply to a Challenge.

The Indian has more sober sense than the white man. When the white man is challenged, by a reckless and desperate enemy, he thinks it more honorable to shoot his enemy through the heart, then to decline the combat, and so fearful is he of the charge of cowardice, that he will take the field—risk his own life—stain his honor with the blood of a once-loved friend, when a candid expression of his feelings would have healed the breach, and restored him in the confidence of his friends. The duellist may possess some physical bravery, but he lacks the moral courage of the Indian, who, when he was challenged, replied:

"I have two objections to this duel affair; the one is, lest I should hurt you, and the other, lest you should hurt me. I do not see any good that it would do me to put a bullet through your body—I could not make any use of you, when dead; but I could of a rabbit or turkey. As to myself, I think it more sensible to avoid, than to put myself in the way of harm; I am under great apprehension that you might hit me. That being the case, I think it more advisable to stay at a distance. If you want to try your pistols, take some object—a tree, or any thing about my size and if you hit that, I shall acknowledge that I had been there, you might have hit me."

There is more good sense and true moral courage, in the honest reply of the Indian, than all the challenges and acceptances that have ever been passed between blood-maddened desperadoes, who madly rush into peril and crime of the deepest dye; lest they may be suspected of what is literally true, —a want of firmness, self-possession, and integrity of purpose.

The calm, conscientious Indian, who would neither harm himself nor his enemy, sure possesses a higher sense of honor, than the misguided fanatic, who hopes to reach his honor in the blood of his fellow. [Cumb. Presbyterian]

Never mind breaking grammar, if the Lord enables you to break hearts and bring souls to Christ; but if you can acquire mental culture, without losing zeal and holy simplicity of heart, your usefulness may be more extended. Take the hint and work on.

MANSFIELD.

This eminent judge was never ashamed of publicly retracting any wrong opinion he had entertained, when once convinced of his mistake. He used frequently to say, probably after Dean Swift, who has a similar passage in his writings, "That to acknowledge you were wrong yesterday, was but to let the world know that you are wiser to-day than you were then."

A bill to extend the charter and increase the capital stock of the Girard Bank, has passed the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. The bill extends the charter 20 years from the present time, and increases the capital stock to \$3,500,000; the bonus to the state to be \$250,000 and subject to a tax on the dividends of 8 per cent.

The Mexican government have issued a circular, declaring that foreigners landing on the coast of the Republic, or invading its territory by land, armed, and with the intention of attacking the country shall be considered as pirates and treated as such.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, March 31, to be observed as a day of public fasting.

From the N. Y. Observer.

The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the last year, amounted to nearly 500,000 dollars.

Notwithstanding the fall of snow on Monday, the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company succeeded in getting three hundred passengers through to this city by about 11 o'clock.

STOVES.

THE subscribers have at their warehouse a large assortment of COOK, BOX and PARLOR STOVES, at wholesale and retail, among which will be found the well known "Conant Stove," and the improved *Rotary Cooking Stove*.

The fire places to the latter having been strengthened, we can confidently recommend the article for durability, and competent judges have already pronounced it the best stove in use.

It is believed that our stoves possess every qualification to recommend them to the patronage of the public, save an extravagantly high price, which is a matter of no great importance, compared with the quality of the article itself.

PLOWS, CALCULON KETTLES and HOLLOW WARE, constantly on hand, and most kinds of Castings made at short notice.

C. W. & J. A. CONANT

Brandon, Oct. 12, 1835.

N. B.—We again say that Stanley is not the inventor of the Rotary Stove—and we engage to indemnify any and all who purchase or use our stoves, against his claim.